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=> file biosis caplus medline wpids

=> s interleukin-11 or il-2

L1 72840 INTERLEUKIN-11 OR IL-2

=> s interleukin-11 or il-11

L2 2951 INTERLEUKIN-11 OR IL-11

=> s immune-mediated cytotoxicity or transplant rejection or immune-mediated disorder

L3 8100 IMMUNE-MEDIATED CYTOTOXICITY OR TRANSPLANT REJECTION OR IMMUNE-M
EDIATED DISORDER

=> s l2 and l3

L4 7 L2 AND L3

=> d ti ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI Human antibodies that bind human IL-12 and methods for producing
AB Human antibodies, preferably recombinant human antibodies, that specifically bind to human interleukin-12 (hIL-12) are disclosed. Preferred antibodies have high affinity for hIL-12 and neutralize hIL-12 activity in vitro and in vivo . An antibody of the invention can be a full-length antibody or an antigen-binding portion thereof. The antibodies, or antibody portions, of the invention are useful for detecting hIL-12 and for inhibiting hIL-12 activity, e.g., in a human subject suffering from a disorder in which hIL-12 activity is detrimental. Nucleic acids, vectors and host cells for expressing the recombinant human antibodies of the invention, and methods of synthesizing the recombinant human antibodies, are also encompassed by the invention.

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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 7 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

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L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI Use of **interleukin-11** to prevent **immune-mediated cytotoxicity**
AB The use of **interleukin-11** to prevent, to ameliorate, and to treat an immune-mediated disease in a mammal in need of such treatment is disclosed. **Interleukin 11** is esp. useful for preventing and treating graft-vs-host disease or cytotoxic T lymphocyte- or complement-dependent **transplant rejection** .

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI Induction of cell differentiation in vitro using genes for growth or differentiation factors and use of the cells in the treatment of disease
AB A method of generating cells that can be used for treatment of disease by is described. Cells from a patient are cultured and transformed in vitro

with a genes encoding growth or differentiation factors that will give the cells a therapeutically useful phenotype and that are capable of differentiation in a desired manner once they are re-introduced into the human body. In particular, monocytes or other cells of the lymphatic system are used and they can be induced to form endothelial cells, osteoblasts, glia, or synovial cells inter alia. The invention also relates to cells which are obtained by said method and to their use for producing a medicament for treating diseases.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI Compositions and methods for use in affecting hematopoietic stem cell populations in mammals
AB The invention relates to a method of obtaining and expanding a purified population of long-term repopulating hematopoietic stem cells. The method comprises obtaining a population of cells from human hematopoietic tissue and isolating a population of KDR+ cells therefrom, thereby obtaining a cell population enriched for long-term repopulating human hematopoietic stem cells. The invention also relates to the uses of a purified population of long-term repopulating hematopoietic stem cells. The invention includes a method of inhibiting rejection of a transplanted organ. The method comprises ablating the bone marrow of a transplant recipient and administering to the recipient a multi-lineage engrafting dose of an isolated and purified long-term repopulating human hematopoietic stem cell obtained from the hematopoietic tissue of the donor of said organ, thereby inhibiting rejecting of a transplanted organ.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Use of **interleukin-11** for preventing or treating **immune-mediated cytotoxicity** e.g. graft-versus-host disease.
AB WO 200053214 A UPAB: 20001027
NOVELTY - **Immune-mediated disorders** e.g. graft-versus-host disease or cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) and/or complement-dependent rejection of organ or tissue transplants, can be prevented, prior to tissue transplantation, or ameliorated at the time of transplantation or treated afterwards, by the administration of **interleukin-11**.
ACTIVITY - Immunosuppressive; vulnerary.
No supporting biological data is given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For preventing or treating graft-versus-host disease or CTL- and/or complement-dependent rejection of organ or tissue transplants, also non-immune-mediated necrotic injuries e.g. burns.
Dwg.0/3

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI New P-selectin ligand fusion proteins, used for treating e.g. inflammation, infections, asthma, diabetes, ulcerative colitis or **transplant rejection**.
AB WO 9943834 A UPAB: 19991026
NOVELTY - P-selectin ligand fusion proteins comprising amino acids 42-60 of the P-selectin ligand protein are new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (A) A novel isolated DNA encoding a fusion protein comprises:
(a) a first amino acid sequence comprising amino acid 42-60 of sequence (S1) of 402 amino acids, and
(b) a second amino acid sequence derived from a sequence of a protein other than P-selectin ligand.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) a DNA as in (A) which further comprises an expression control sequence operably linked to the nucleotide sequence;
(2) a host cell transformed with a DNA as in (1);
(3) a fusion protein comprising:
(a) a first amino acid sequence comprising amino acid 42 to 60 of (S1); and
(b) a second amino acid sequence derived from the sequence of a protein other than P-selectin ligand;
(4) a composition comprising:
(a) a first peptide comprising amino acid 42 to 60 of sequence (S1); and
(b) a second peptide derived from the sequence of a protein other than P-selectin, where the first peptide and the second peptide are chemically linked by a moiety other than a peptide bond.
USE - The fusion proteins comprising a P-selectin ligand act as ligands for P-selectin on human endothelial cells and platelets. The

isolated P-selectin ligand proteins may be useful in treating conditions characterized by P-, E- or L-selectin mediated intercellular adhesion e.g. myocardial infarction, bacterial or viral infection, metastatic conditions, inflammatory disorders such as arthritis, gout, uveitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, asthma, emphysema, delayed type hypersensitivity reaction, systemic lupus erythematosus, thermal injury such as burns or frostbite, autoimmune thyroiditis, experimental allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to trauma, diabetes, Reynaud's syndrome, neutrophilic dermatosis (Sweet's syndrome), inflammatory bowel disease, Grave's disease, glomerulonephritis, gingivitis, periodontitis, hemolytic uremic syndrome, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotizing enterocolitis, granulocyte t ransfusion associated syndrome, or cytokine-induced toxicity, Isolated P-selectin ligand proteins may also be useful in organ transplantation, both to prepare organs for transplantation and to quell organ **transplant rejection**. P-selectin ligand proteins may be administered to a living or non-living organ donor prior to organ removal. In addition, P-selectin ligands solution, prior to, and/or subsequent to surgical anastomosis with the recipient. Isolated P-selectin ligand proteins may be used to treat hemodialysis and leukophoresis patients or used as an antimetastatic agent. The fusion proteins can also be used to treat a condition which is affected by the protein to which the P-selectin ligand protein is fused, e.g. a fusion of a P-selectin ligand protein to **IL-11** could be used to localize the activity of **IL-11** to bone marrow endothelial cells which express selectins on their surface. Once localized, the **IL -11** portion of the fusion protein will stimulate megakaryocyte progeni tors. Similarly, a fusion of a P-selectin ligand protein to a BMP could be used to stimulate bone or cartilage formation in an area of injury. Injured tissues express P-selectin, which will bind the fusion protein. Once localized, the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) portion of the fusion protein will stimulate bone or cartilage production in the area of injury. The fusion proteins can also be used for the production of antibodies for use in therapy, detection, diagnosis and drug screening. Dwg.0/30

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TI New isolated DNA encoding fusion protein including P-selectin ligand fragment - to direct second component, e.g. cytokine, to sites of selectin expression, used e.g. to stimulate bone and cartilage formation.

AB WO 9808949 A UPAB: 19980421

New isolated DNA (I) encodes a fusion protein (II) comprising: (i) a sequence (IIa) including the fragment QATEYEYLDYDFLPETEPP, representing amino acids (aa) 42-60 of the P-selectin ligand (A) (complete sequence of 402 aa given in the specification); and (ii) a sequence (IIb) derived from a protein other than (A).

Also new are: (1) host cells transformed with (I) linked to expression control sequence; (2) (II); and (3) a fusion (III) of (IIa) and (IIb) chemically linked by other than a peptide bond.

USE - (II) are used to treat conditions treatable with (IIb) which is targeted by (IIa) to sites of selectin expression, e.g. **interleukin-11** to bone marrow endothelial cells to stimulate megakaryocyte progenitors, bone morphogenic protein (BMP) to stimulate bone or cartilage formation, or other cytokines to sites of inflammation. Also (not claimed) isolated (A) can be used to treat a wide variety of conditions characterised by intercellular adhesion involving P-, E- or L-selectins, e.g. myocardial infarction, infections, metastases, inflammation, Crohn's disease etc., and to prevent **transplant rejection**. It can also be used to raise specific antibody (useful therapeutically as inhibitors of adhesion or for immunodiagnosis of inflammation and cancer) or to screen for selective inhibitors.

(II) are administered orally or by injection, e.g. at 0.1 mu g to 100 mg/kg.

ADVANTAGE - Fusion of (IIa) will direct (IIb), or cells expressing the appropriate receptor, to sites of P-selectin expression. Dwg.5/30

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